

#12 Sept 1946

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Relief grants in August totaled ¥ 101,576,775 as compared with ¥ 47,632,577 in July. Individuals receiving aid in August numbered 2,886,307, in July 2,178,159.

The sharp increase in grants was due to:

- (1) Instructions given prefectural governors and welfare chiefs to liberalize the granting of public assistance.
- (2) Large disbursements by the National Government to increase the welfare budgets of all prefectures.
- (3) Publicity given the "Daily Life Security Bill" which stimulated the granting of public assistance.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
March-August

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Net grants (yen)	49,297,874 <u>a/</u>	48,891,379 <u>a/</u>	40,464,855 <u>a/</u>	41,143,743 <u>a/</u>	47,632,577	101,576,775
Percent of change from previous month		- 1	- 17	+ 2	+ 16	+ 113
Persons assisted	2,328,815	2,680,871 <u>a/</u>	2,182,493	2,194,436	2,178,159	2,886,307
Percent of change from previous month		+ 15	- 19	+ 1	- 1	+ 33
Persons assisted per 1,000 population	32	37	30	30	30	39
Average grant per person (yen)	21	18	19	19	22	35

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.



2. The "Daily Life Security Bill" was passed by the Diet and will become law on 1 October. The law provides the framework for a comprehensive system of public assistance.

#### Relief Supplies

3. Seventeen percent of the biscuits and 12 percent of the canned food from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks authorized by SCAP for release in 32 prefectures were distributed in 22 prefectures. An additional 7,429 kilograms of biscuits and 420,014 kilograms of canned foods were distributed in 10 prefectures.

#### Population Movement

4. SCAP authorized continuation of the restriction on movement of persons from rural to urban areas until 30 November.

#### Japanese Red Cross

5. Directors were appointed for the Junior Red Cross and the General Affairs Section of the Japanese Red Cross.

6. An American Red Cross representative is assisting in Junior Red Cross activities. The first of a series of one-day chapter teachers' institutes was held in Tokyo to consider the reorganization of Junior Red Cross in Japan's elementary and secondary schools. Representatives of Tokyo-to and surrounding chapters are attending.

7. The Japanese Red Cross Society agreed to give standard first-aid courses to policewomen now in training.

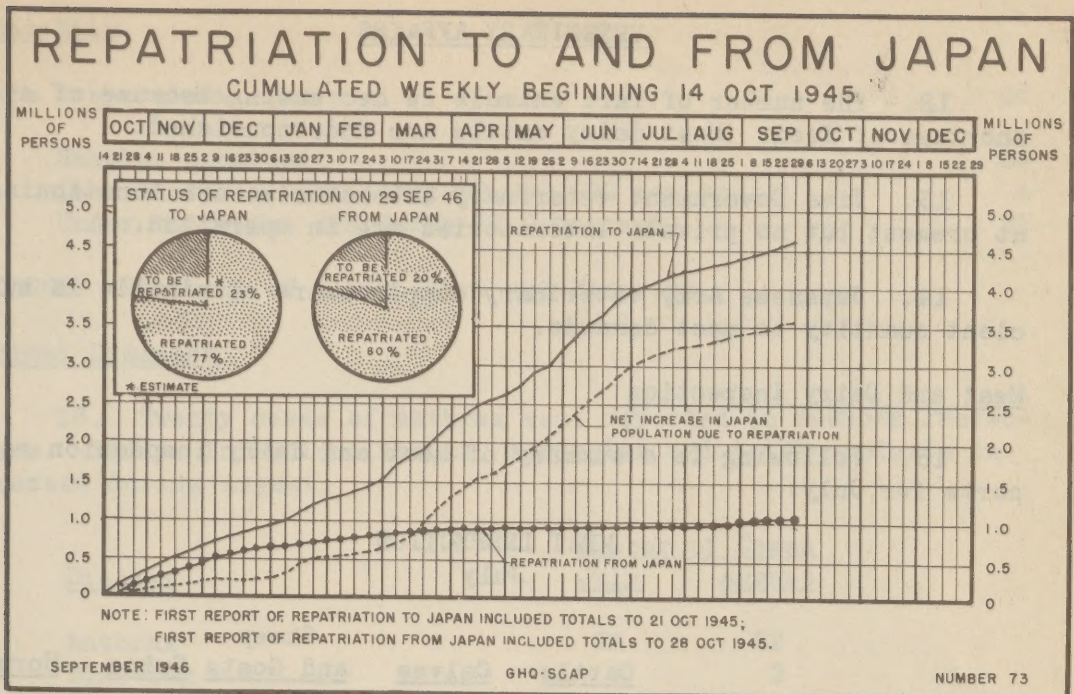
#### Repatriation

8. Repatriation reception centers operating during September were Hakata, Sasebo, Uraga, Kagoshima, Ujina, Otake and Nagoya. Hakata, Sasebo and Uraga received and processed cholera ships while Hakodate, Maizuru and Senzaki were on a stand-by status.

9. There were 28,321 Ryukyans repatriated from Japan during the four weeks ending 29 September. They departed from the ports of Nagoya, Ujina, Sasebo and Kagoshima.

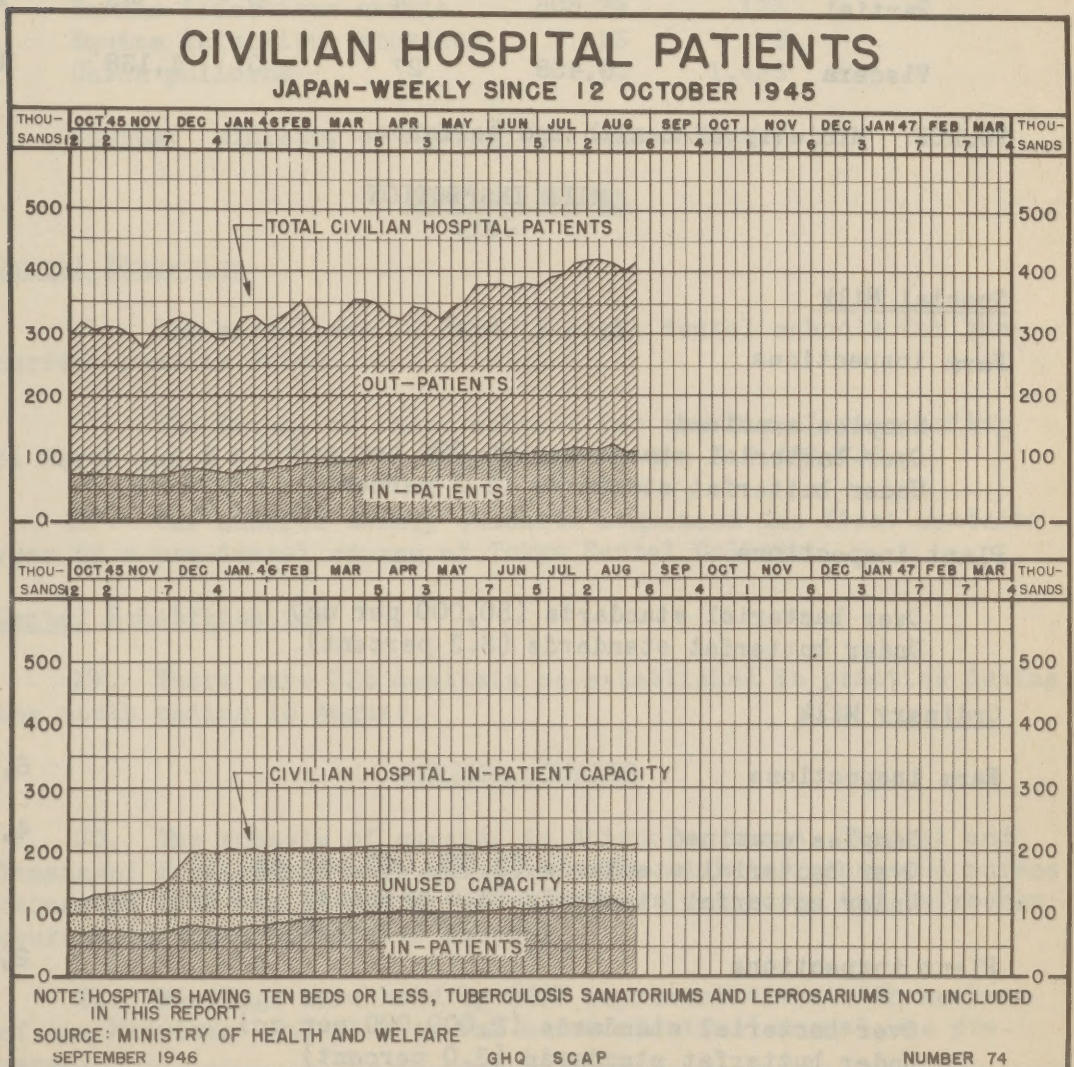
10. The accompanying chart shows that 248,677 Japanese were repatriated from 25 August to 29 September. In the same period 71,407 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 6,956 were Koreans. The total number of foreign nationals repatriated was 1,037,659 including 915,500 Koreans.





## HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

11. On 16 August there were 2,953 hospitals with 210,710 beds available of which 123,501 were occupied. The following chart compares in-patients with out-patients and in-patients with hospital capacity.





## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

12. The number of farm animals is decreasing because of a shortage of feed. Most dairy cattle are undernourished.

13. Five Government veterinary laboratories are functioning at present but no private laboratories are in operation.

14. Japanese Army veterinary supplies are obtainable in sufficient quantity to meet demands.

### Meat and Dairy Inspection

15. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for July:

#### MEAT INSPECTION July

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	19,707	1,041	128	4,191	4,920
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	3
Condemned post mortem					
Total	5	0	0	0	3
Partial	606	8	0	43	267
Viscera	3,458	27	0	1,138	566

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

#### MILK INSPECTION July

##### Special Milk

Farm inspections	17
Samples examined	27
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

##### Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,389
Samples examined	4,287
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	328
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	730
Plant inspections	2,458
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	330
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	440



## Goat Milk

Farm inspections	46
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	4
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	31

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## Animal Diseases

16. Twenty cases of anthrax were reported in Fukuoka Prefecture. Equine infectious anemia, strangles and trichomoniasis increased during August.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Anthrax	24	22
Blackleg	3	2
Brucellosis	7	17
Trichomoniasis	5	104
Texas fever	9	45
Swine erysipelas	12	2
Swine plague	8	10
Equine scabies	0	1
Strangles	58	192
Equine infectious anemia	29	123
Equine infectious abortion	13	0
Chick pullorum	0	1,426

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## DENTAL AFFAIRS

### Dental Education

17. The enrollment in Japan's eight dental schools for the current year is 5,644.

The income of these schools for the fiscal year ending 31 March was ¥ 5,632,513. Expenditures were ¥ 5,469,726.

18. One hundred twenty students commenced the first academic year of a pre-dental course at Tokyo Dental College.

### Dental Rehabilitation

19. There were 335 dentists re-established in practice during the month ending 15 August.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

20. The schools of nursing in Shizuoka, Gumma, Tochigi and Yamanashi Prefectures were surveyed. The administrators and nurses requested SCAP assistance in establishing institutes and refresher courses in their respective schools.

21. Meetings were held by SCAP representatives with members of the Midwives' Association and a new midwives' manual was prepared.



## SUPPLY

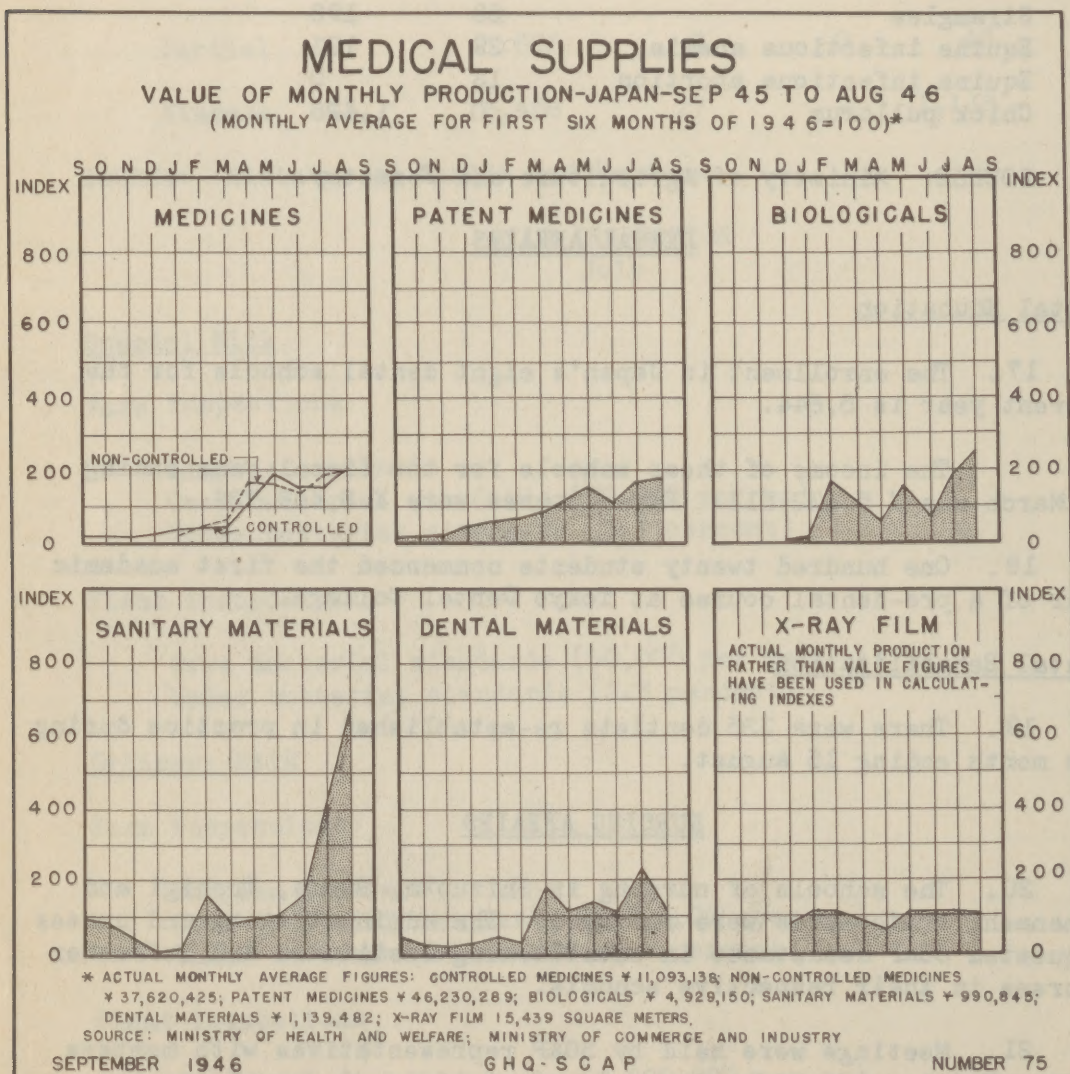
### Production

22. In compliance with SCAP directives the medicine manufacturing industry organized a Trade Association to assist in expediting the production of important medicines and in solving the problems of the industry.

23. The production of medicines continued to increase during August. The following figures are yen value of production of various types of medicines, sanitary and dental materials:

Controlled medicines	¥ 22,220,216
Noncontrolled medicines	75,216,251
Patent medicines	80,440,198
Sanitary materials	6,678,216
Dental materials	<u>1,293,541</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 185,848,422</b>

24. The following chart shows production of medical supplies by month since September 1945.





25. Antipyretics, sulfonamides and drugs production for venereal disease treatment increased in August.

26. Exceeding all previous monthly records, 16,484 square meters of X-ray film were produced in August and 17,378 square meters of film were sold.

27. Insect and rodent control supplies increased with 1,811,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion produced in August and 4,100,000 packages of ANTU rat poison produced since June.

28. Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment has progressed to the point where the use of U. S. equipment is unnecessary except in emergencies. The following figures show the total production since June:

DDT dusters	21,000
Knapsack type sprayers, 3 gallons	7,000
Semiautomatic pump type sprayers	3,000
Hand sprayers, half-gallon	3,000

29. The total production of vaccines during August was as follows:

Cholera	12,221,200	cc
Plague	629,850	cc
Typhus	267,300	cc
Triple typhoid	7,208,010	cc
Smallpox	295,300	doses
Diphtheria antitoxin	55,900	cc
Diphtheria toxoid	4,647,900	cc

30. At the end of August 2,383,650 cubic centimeters of crude cholera vaccine and 2,295,240 cubic centimeters of crude triple typhoid vaccine were on hand.

31. Requests of the Japanese Government to export large quantities of crude medicines and to import roots, herbs and barks were denied. Production of large quantities of patent medicines is not desired since they utilize materials needed for essential medicines.

32. U. S. surgical, dental, X-ray and hospital equipment was exhibited in Tokyo 11 to 13 September to doctors, dentists, manufacturers and medical students. Approximately 4,200 persons attended. The exhibition was sponsored by the Japanese Medical Association.

#### Distribution

33. A shipment of 100,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder, 500 liters of triple typhoid vaccine and 300 liters of plague vaccine was made to Manchuria for processing of repatriates.

34. The Ministry of Public Health and Welfare was directed to accelerate the distribution of returned Japanese Army and Navy supplies.

35. Surgical instruments and appliances and physical therapy equipment valued at ¥ 5,348,696 and X-ray equipment valued at ¥ 5,800,000 were ready for distribution by the producers.



36. Black-market activities in medicine are being investigated by the Tokyo-to Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. Three clandestine manufacturers and seven vendors were apprehended during September.

#### Narcotics

37. SCAP obtained proof that the Japanese Government submitted falsified yearly figures to the Permanent Central Opium Board of the League of Nations on the amount of heroin manufactured in Japan from 1931 to 1939.

38. A licensed veterinarian was arrested by Tokyo-to narcotics officials for stealing morphine from 17 hospitals since February by impersonating a narcotics inspector. Registrants were warned not to allow anyone without proper credentials to inspect their stocks.

Two other narcotics cases involving 10 persons were reported during September.

39. Japanese military medicinal narcotics transferred from Occupation Forces medical depots to approved wholesale houses total 2,500 crates valued at ¥ 5,000,000.

40. Narcotics stocks held by retailers, practitioners and hospitals were surveyed by Japanese officials. Stocks exceeding six to eight months' supply were reported to the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare which in turn directed their sale to local wholesalers. Narcotics packaged in large quantities for retailers, doctors or hospitals were returned to producers for repackaging.

41. The following is the first monthly report of narcotics dealers registered under the new narcotics regulations:

Compounders	6
Producers	6
Central wholesalers	13
Local wholesalers	76
Retailers	6,289
Practitioners	62,844
Dealers in exempt narcotics (narcotics which can be sold without prescription)	8,077
Research	0
Total	77,311

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

42. Maps, pages 209 and 210, show communicable disease rate for 1945 and 1946. The rate by prefectures during August is illustrated by maps, pages 211 and 212. Insets give annual average rates for 1940 through 1945 and monthly rates for 1946.

#### Cholera

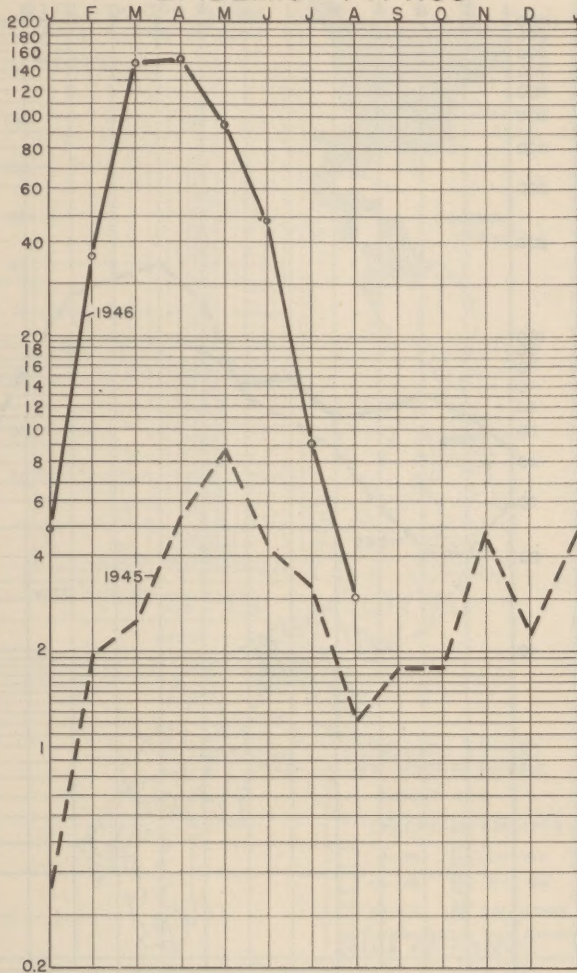
43. Incidence of cholera declined with 195 cases reported to 21 September against 391 in the last three weeks of August. No outbreaks were reported from new areas. This decrease was also noted in prefectures most exposed to re-infection from the Asiatic mainland.



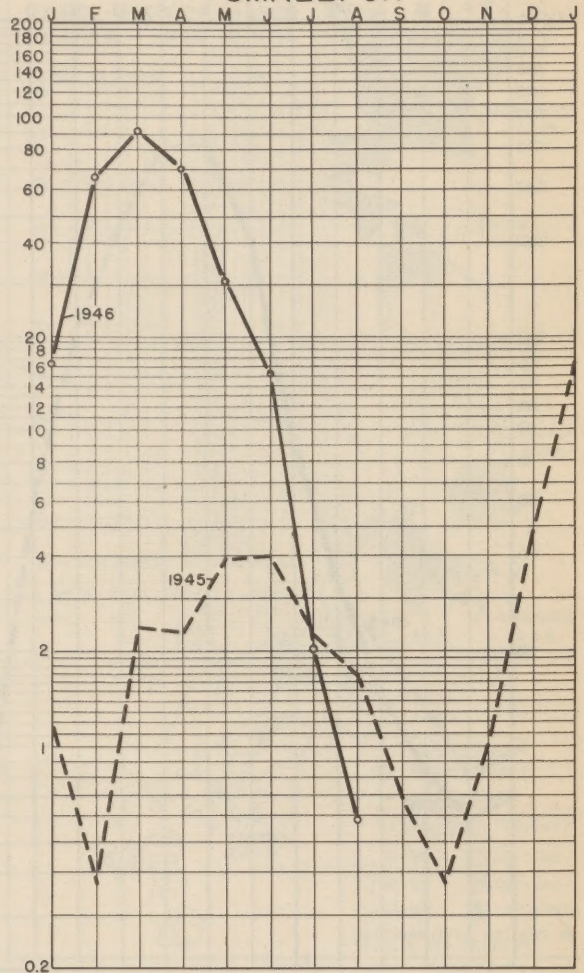
## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

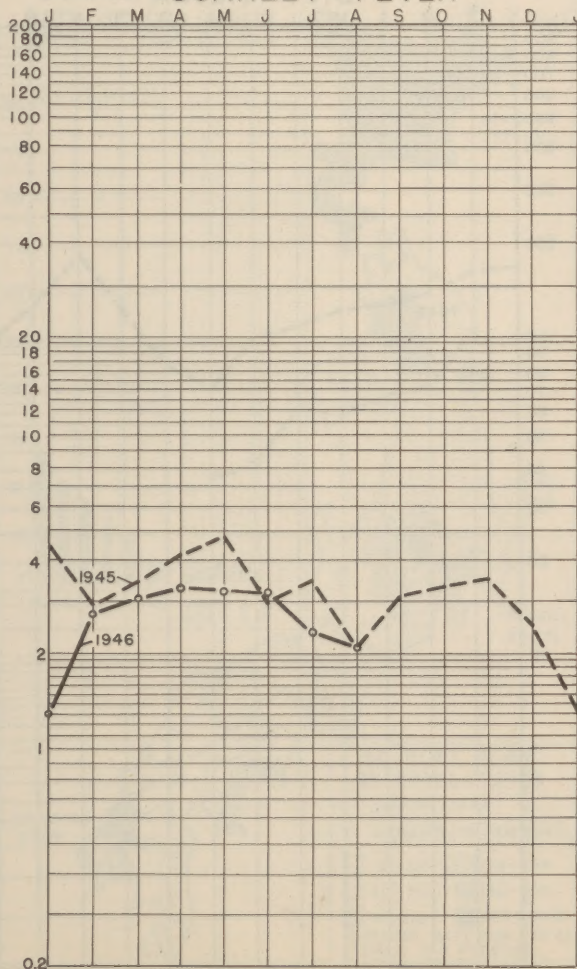
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



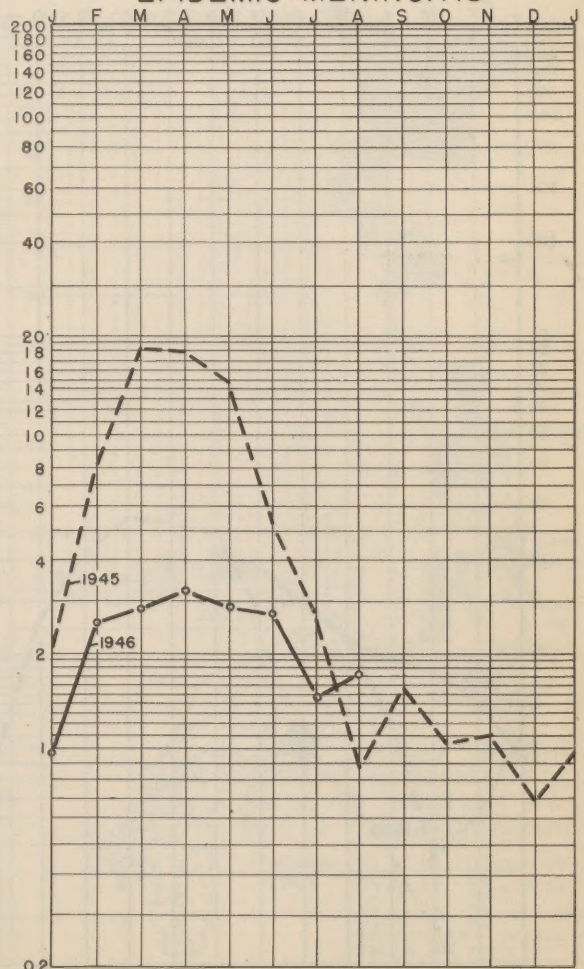
SMALLPOX



SCARLET FEVER



EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



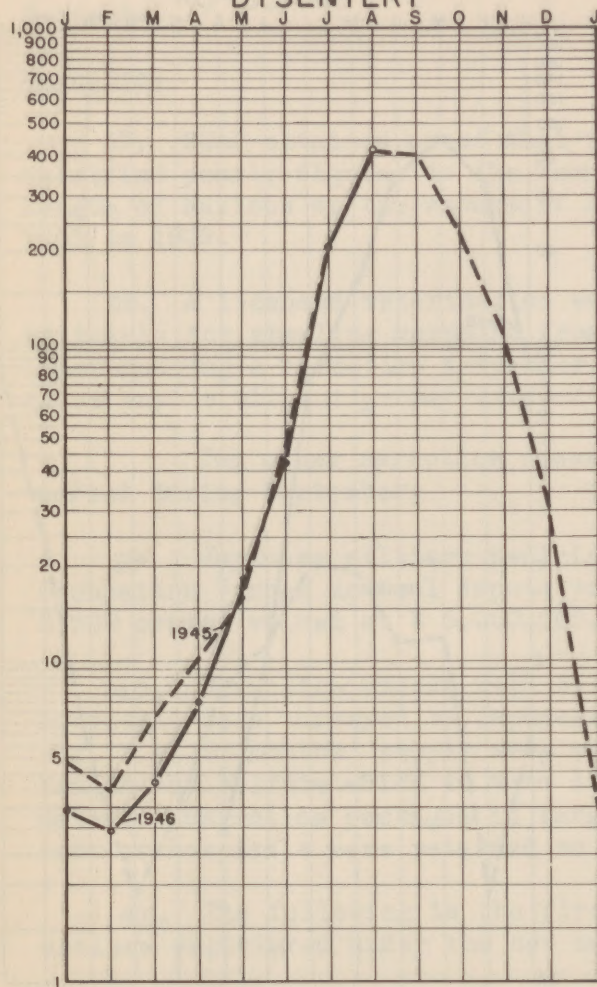
NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



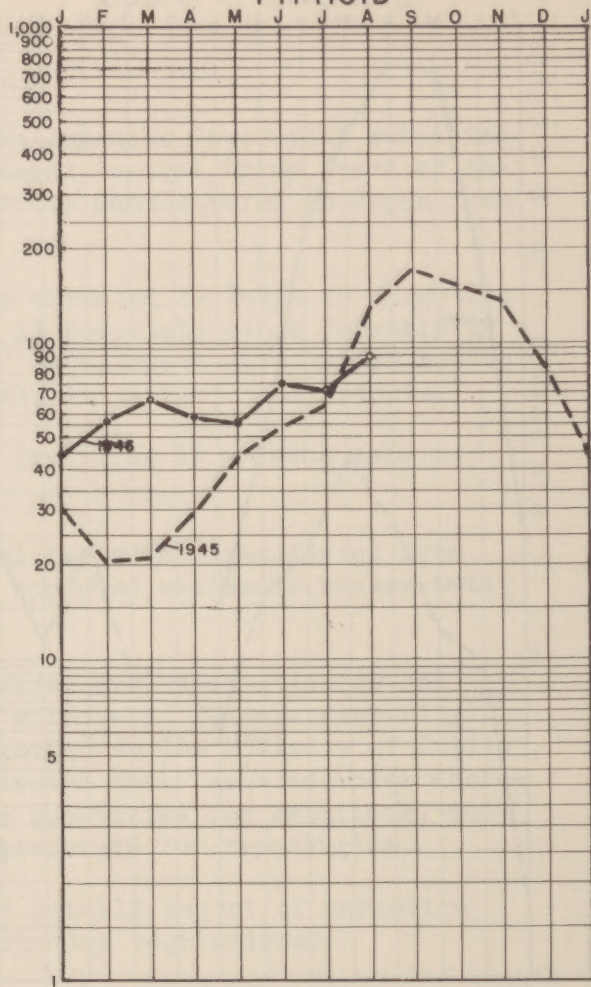
## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE/100,000/ANNUM

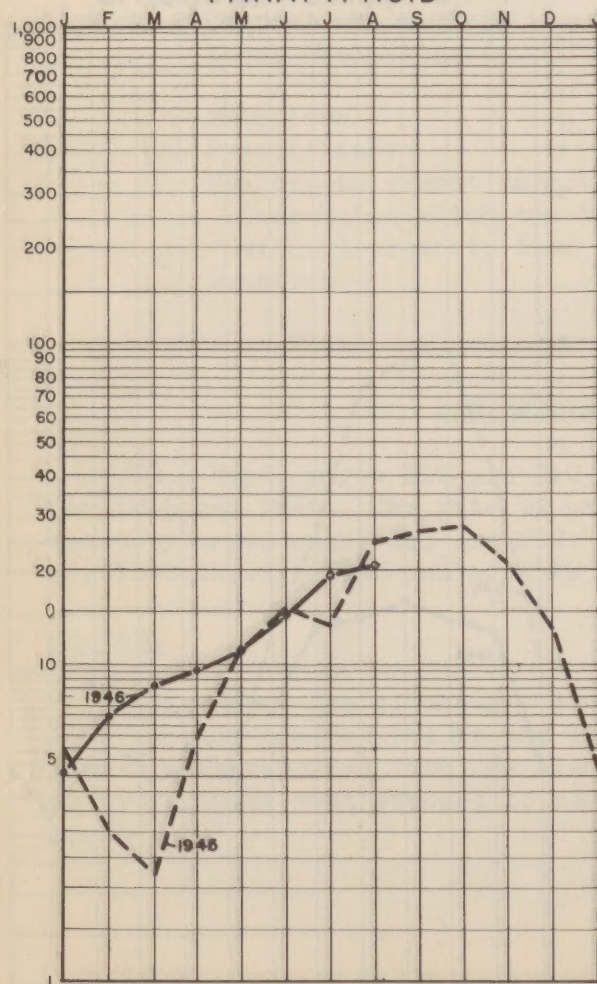
DYSENTERY



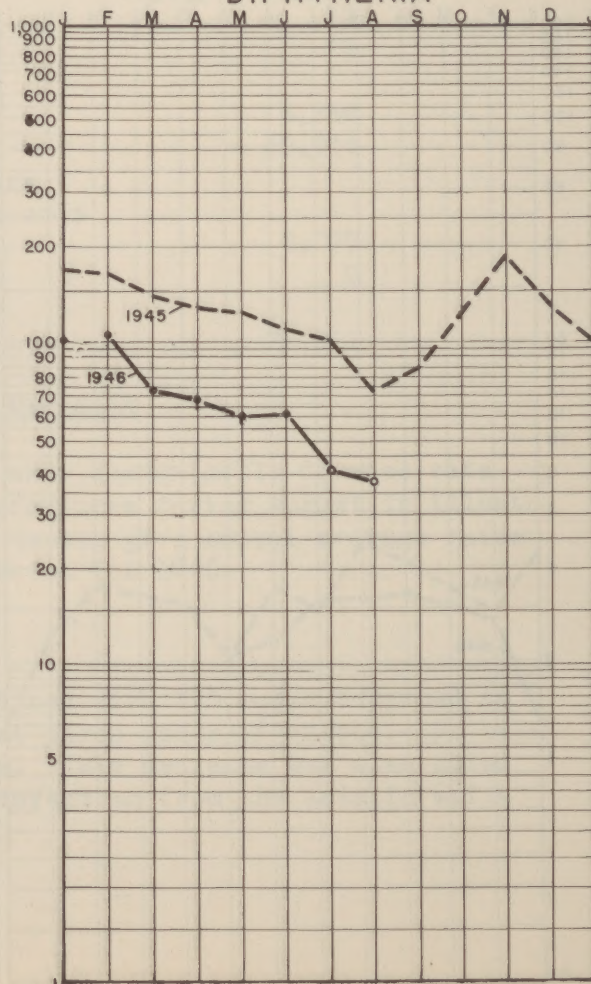
TYPHOID



PARATYPHOID



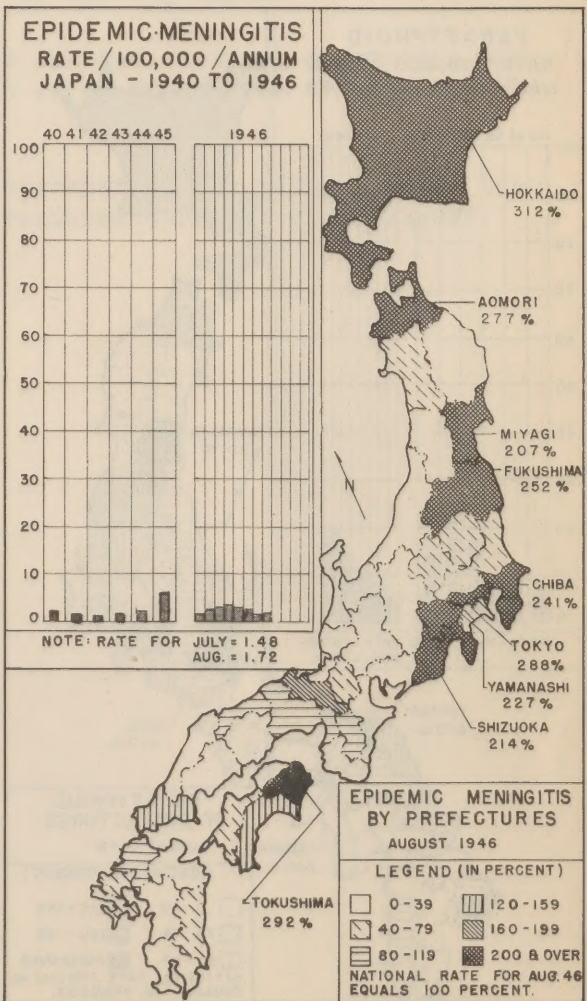
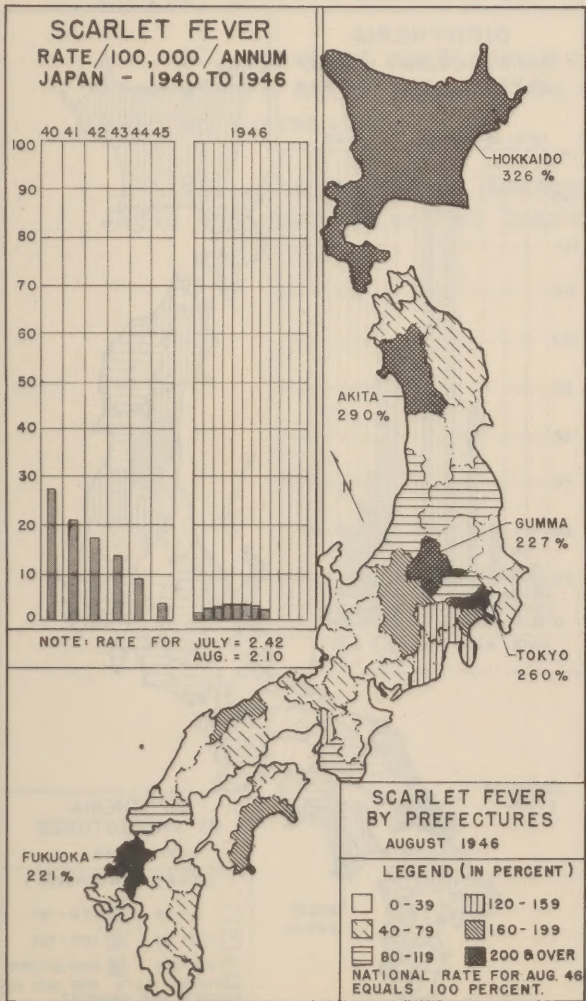
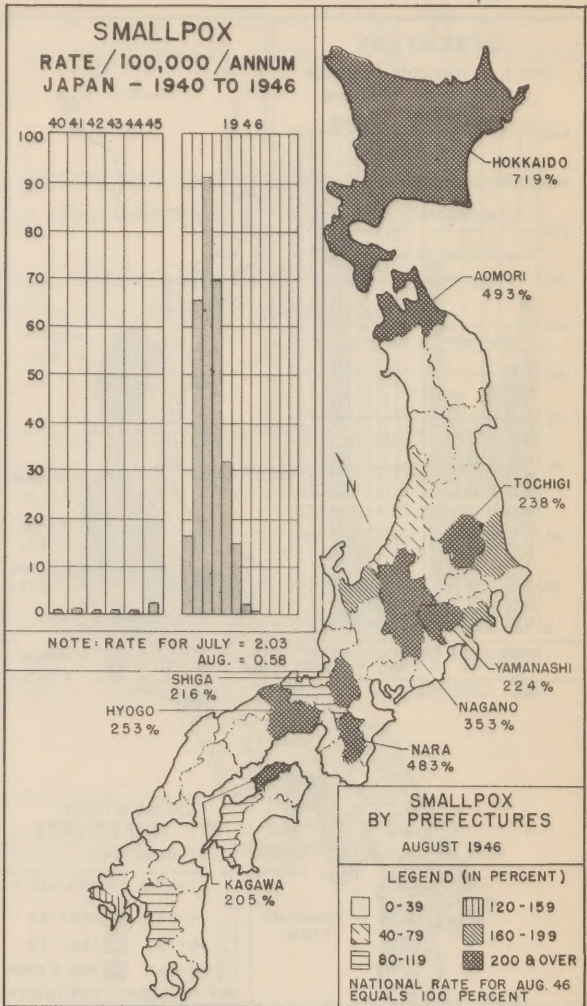
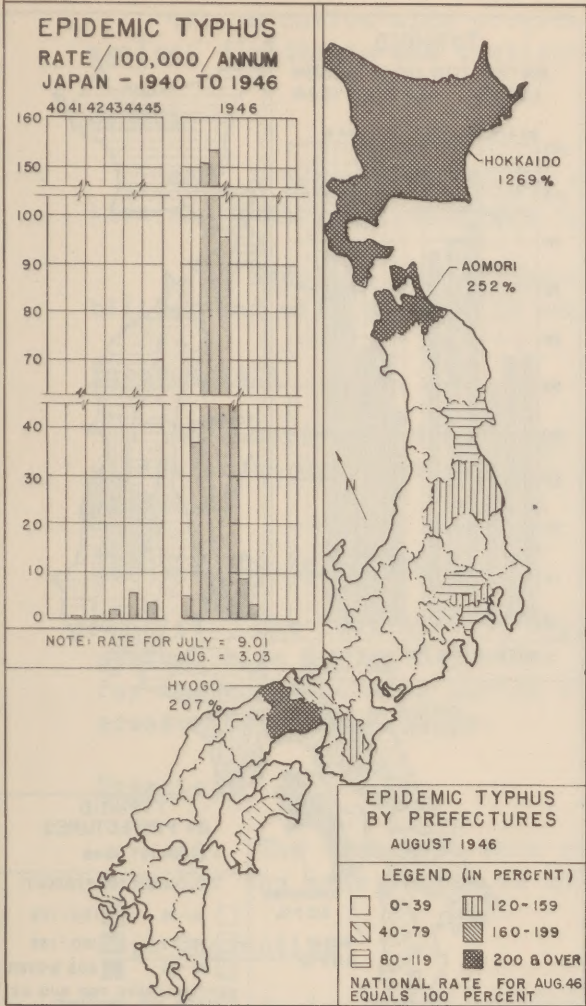
DIPHTHERIA



NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
JAPAN

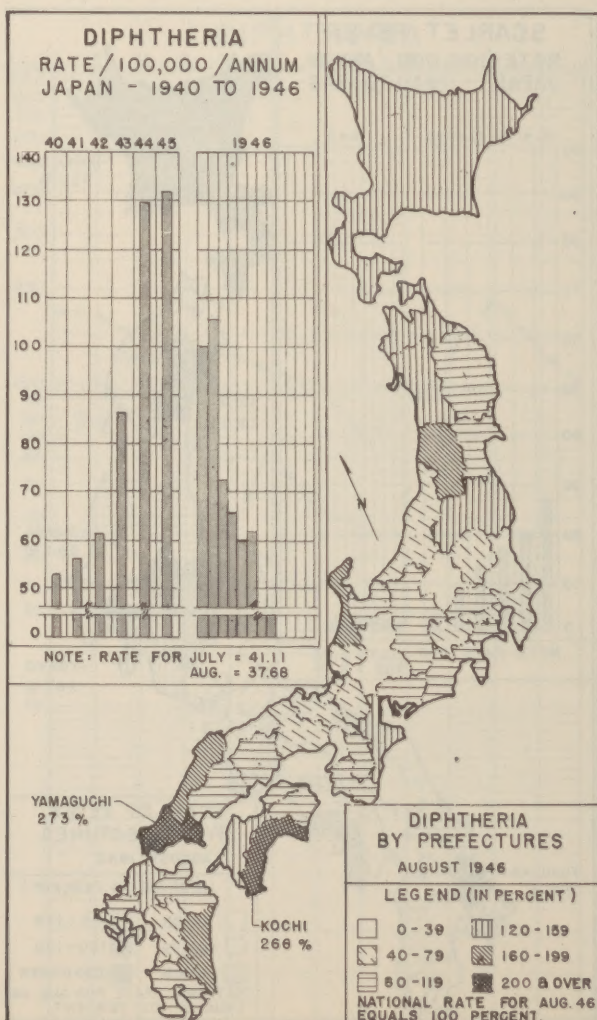
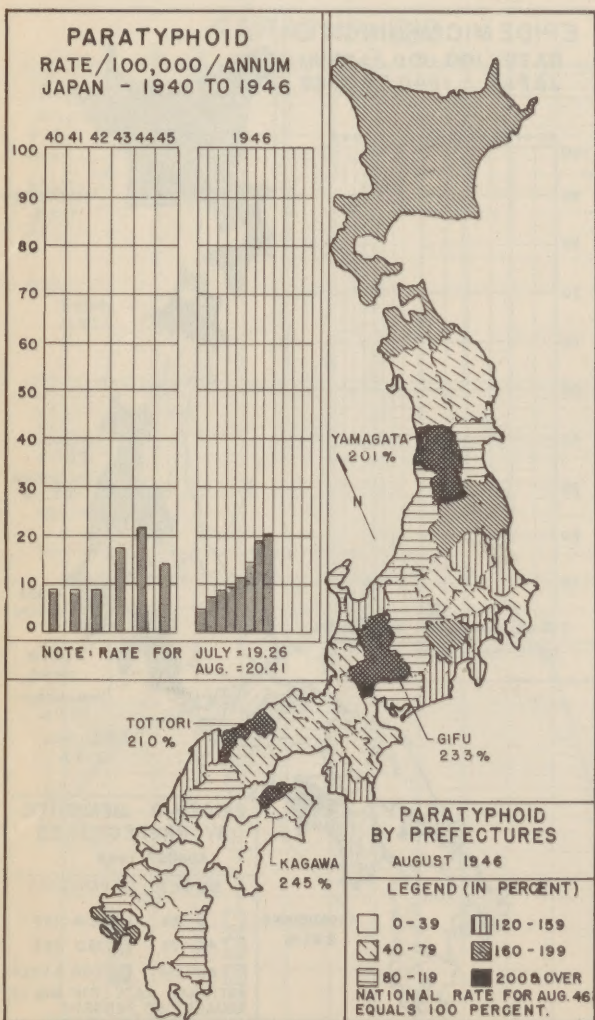
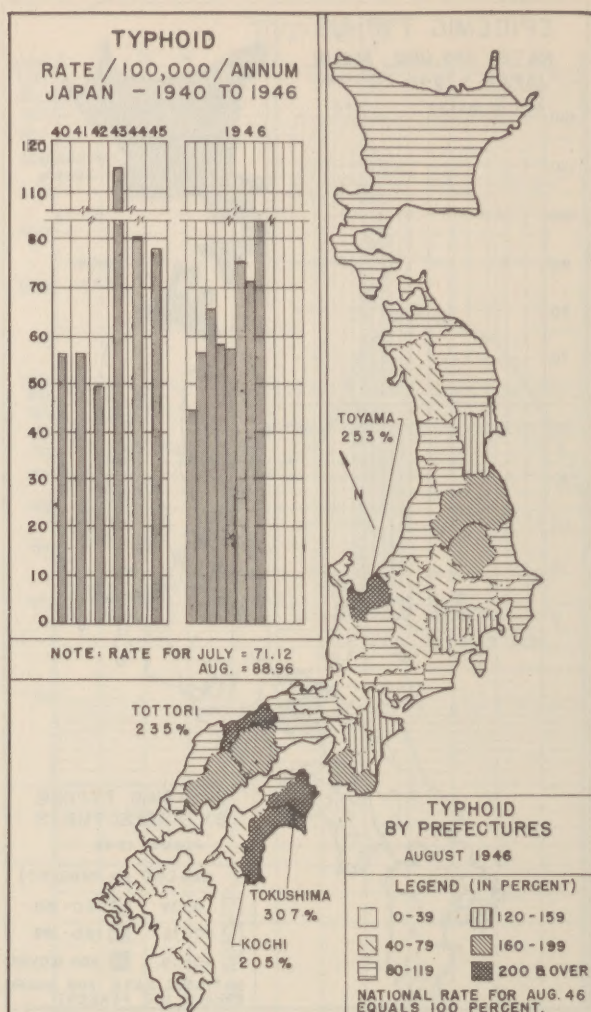
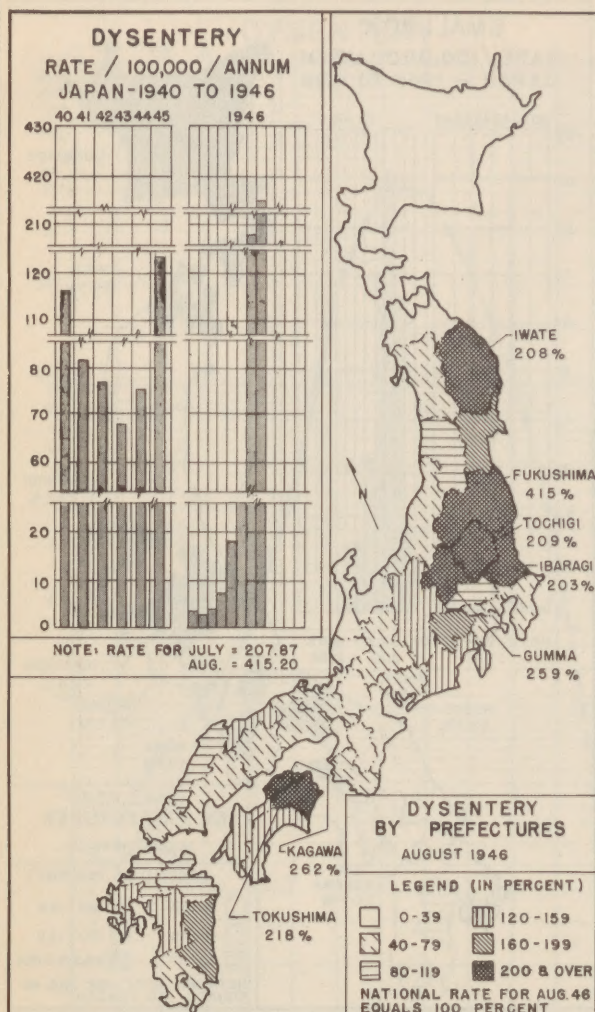


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



### Diphtheria

44. A nation-wide program to immunize children under 10 years against diphtheria was instituted in compliance with a SCAP directive.

### Typhus

45. A program of public education and publicity on the prevention and control of epidemic typhus was started.

Supplies and equipment for typhus control are being mobilized and will be readily available in case of necessity.

### Tuberculosis

46. Scripts and drawings for proposed film strips and lantern slides on tuberculosis were reviewed and edited and are now being produced.

### Typhoid and Paratyphoid

47. The incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid fever showed a gradual rise during September but their rates remained below those for the corresponding period of 1945. The expected late summer increase failed to develop.

### Dysentery

48. The dysentery rate remained high, corresponding to the rate for the same period of 1945.

### Port Quarantine

49. During the month 228,781 repatriates passed through quarantine, 195,950 entering and 32,831 leaving Japan.

50. Cholera continues to be the most serious quarantine problem with a daily total of 44,000 to 65,000 proven or suspect cases held in quarantine.

51. The number of Koreans apprehended for illegal entry into Japan and quarantined at Sasebo remained constant since August.



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